

just to ourselves nor kind to our colleagues of other lands to ask them to give large printing space to our contributions." It is evident that the new journal will relieve this pressure somewhat, which the established journals have felt keenly.

This initial number contains the following papers: "The development of *Agaricus arvensis* and *A. comtulus*," by GEO. F. ATKINSON; "Studies of teratological phenomena in their relation to evolution and the problems of heredity. I," by ORLAND E. WHITE; "Nuclear behavior in the promycelia of *Caeoma nitens* Burrill and *Puccinia Peckiana* Howe," by L. O. KUNKEL; and "An axial abscission of *Impatiens Sultani* as the result of traumatic stimuli," by R. A. GORTNER and J. A. HARRIS.—J. M. C.

**Illinois Academy of Science.**—The volume of *Transactions* of the Illinois Academy of Science for 1913 contains the following botanical papers: "Annotated list of the algae of eastern Illinois," by E. N. TRANSEAU; "Reproduction by layering in the black spruce," by GEO. D. FULLER; "Evaporation and soil moisture on the prairies of Illinois," by E. M. HARVEY; and "The stratification of atmospheric humidity in the forest," by GEO. D. FULLER, J. R. LOCKE, and WADE McNUTT.—J. M. C.

## NOTES FOR STUDENTS

**Paleobotanical notes.**—ARBER<sup>3</sup> has done a most useful service in revising the seed-impressions of the British Coal Measures, and putting them into more definite categories. The most recent list, that of KIDSTON in 1894, included 5 genera with 19 species. ARBER's revision contains 14 genera with 37 species. These detached seed-impressions belong to both Cycadofilicales and Cordaitales, whose seeds cannot be distinguished. Of the 14 genera recognized 9 are new (*Platyspermum*, *Cornucarpus*, *Samarospermum*, *Microspermum*, *Megalospermum*, *Radiospermum*, *Neurospermum*, *Schizospermum*, *Pterospermum*). In addition to the diagnosis of genera and species, every British species is figured.

Mrs. ARBER<sup>4</sup> has examined sections of a new specimen of *Trigonocarpus*, showing that the sclerenchyma of the micropylar beak is preserved as far as its extreme apex, and also that the nucellus was free from the integument almost to the base of the seed.

KNOWLTON<sup>5</sup> has described a collection of Jurassic plants from Alaska, obtained between latitudes 68° and 69°. SEWARD's report on a collection of

<sup>3</sup> ARBER, E. A. NEWELL, A revision of the seed-impressions of the British Coal Measures. *Ann. Botany* 28:81-108. *figs.* 8. *pls.* 6-8. 1914.

<sup>4</sup> ARBER, AGNES, A note on *Trigonocarpus*. *Ann. Botany* 28:195, 196. *fig.* 1. 1914.

<sup>5</sup> KNOWLTON, F. H., The Jurassic flora of Cape Lisburne, Alaska. U.S. Geol. Survey. Professional paper 85-D. pp. 39-55. *pls.* 5-8. 1914.